

**General Assembly
Security Council**

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General Assembly
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Agenda item 37
The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Fifty-ninth year

**Identical letters dated 20 July 2004 from the Permanent
Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the
Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council**

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that starting at 10:30 a.m. on 20 July 2004, the Israeli forces undertook to create further tension in the South across the Blue Line by committing aerial acts of aggression and field artillery shelling that affected locations and areas opposite the village of Ayta al-Sha'b and other neighbouring Lebanese villages. The successive acts of aggression were as follows:

- At 1025 and 1135 hours an Israeli reconnaissance aircraft overflew the Tibnin region at extremely high altitude;
- At 1035 hours Israeli artillery fired three tank shells from Ramta, within the occupied Shab'a Farms, in the direction of the area around Birkat al-Naqqar;
- At 1115 hours the Israeli army fired a tank shell from the Israeli position Al-Bayad, near Ramiyah, in the direction of Ruwaysat al-Hadab on the outskirts of the village of Ayta al-Sha'b on the Blue Line, which resulted in the death of a member of the resistance;
- At 1130 hours a reconnaissance aircraft overflew the Rashaf and Bra'ashit regions while Israeli military aircraft flew along the border;
- Between 1210 and 1255 hours two Israeli Air Force helicopters overflew the Lebanese villages of Ramiyah and Qawzah and fired five air-to-ground missiles at the area around the village of Ayta al-Sha'b and more specifically at Tallat al-Khazzan and Ruwaysat al-Hadab. The shelling resulted in the outbreak of fires, which members of the Civil Defence exerted themselves to extinguish;
- At 1300 hours, flying of Israeli aircraft, helicopter bombing and artillery strafing on Jabal Balat, between the villages of Marwahin and Ramiyah, were recorded. At 1330 hours an Israeli helicopter fired an air-to-ground rocket at Tallat al-Kharrab on the outskirts of Ayta al-Sha'b;



- The aerial bombing and artillery shelling were accompanied by intensive flying by the Israeli Air Force, including reconnaissance aircraft and helicopters. This coincided with an increased level of mobilization and preparedness along the border on the part of the Israeli forces.

Lebanon, which adheres to the resolutions of international legitimacy, attributes to Israel the responsibility for anything which may occur as a result of its aggressive conduct and appeals to the United Nations, in particular the Security Council, and the international community to bring all possible pressure to bear upon Israel to stop these grave violations and acts of aggression.

The Government of Lebanon draws your attention to the extreme gravity of these actions by Israel, which constitute flagrant violations and aggression against Lebanon's sovereignty and territorial integrity, and appeals to you to intervene and demand that Israel cease these acts and restore the earlier state of affairs. It further requests you to make Israel responsible for any consequences that may arise from its violations of the Blue Line and of Lebanese sovereignty and territorial integrity.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council and of the General Assembly. Lebanon reserves its right to call for a meeting of the Security Council to discuss these acts of aggression whenever it deems it appropriate.

(Signed) Sami **Kronfol**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative





Security Council

Distr.: General
20 July 2004

Original: English

Letter dated 16 July 2004 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism addressed to the President of the Security Council

I refer to my predecessor's letter of 30 December 2003 (S/2004/18), transmitting a third report from Nicaragua submitted to the Counter-Terrorism Committee pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1373 (2001).

The Counter-Terrorism Committee has considered the report carefully, with the assistance of its experts, and has written to the Permanent Representative of Nicaragua to the United Nations to set out its preliminary comments. Nicaragua has been requested to provide a response in the form of a fourth report by 7 October 2004.

I should be grateful if you could arrange for the present letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Alexander V. **Konuzin**

Chairman

Security Council Committee established pursuant to
resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism





Security Council

Distr.: General
20 July 2004

Original: English

Letter dated 16 July 2004 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism addressed to the President of the Security Council

I refer to my predecessor's letter of 4 December 2003 (S/2003/1173), transmitting a third report from Morocco submitted to the Counter-Terrorism Committee pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1373 (2001).

The Counter-Terrorism Committee has considered the report carefully, with the assistance of its experts, and has written to the Permanent Representative of Morocco to the United Nations to set out its preliminary comments. Morocco has been requested to provide a response in the form of a fourth report by 7 October 2004.

I should be grateful if you could arrange for the present letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Alexander V. Konuzin
Chairman

Security Council Committee established pursuant to
resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism





Security Council

Distr.: General
20 July 2004

Original: English

Letter dated 16 July 2004 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism addressed to the President of the Security Council

I refer to my predecessor's letter of 23 October 2003 (S/2003/1050), transmitting a second report from Mali submitted to the Counter-Terrorism Committee pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1373 (2001).

The Counter-Terrorism Committee has considered the report carefully, with the assistance of its experts, and has written to the Permanent Representative of Mali to set out its preliminary comments. Mali has been requested to provide a response in the form of a third report by 7 October 2004.

I should be grateful if you could arrange for the present letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Alexander V. Konuzin

Chairman

Security Council Committee established pursuant to
resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism



**Security Council**

Distr.: General
21 July 2004

Original: English

Letter dated 20 July 2004 from the Permanent Representative of Armenia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On 13 July 2004, a letter from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations and an annex thereto (S/2004/562) regarding the forthcoming local self-governance elections in Nagorno-Karabakh were circulated as a document of the Security Council. In this respect, I should like to draw your attention to the following:

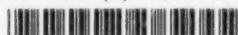
As in years past, regular local elections will be held in Nagorno-Karabakh on 8 August 2004. This is the most recent in a series of presidential, parliamentary and local elections held in Nagorno-Karabakh in the last 10 years.

Elections in Nagorno-Karabakh, like elections everywhere, are held with the intent to secure the self-governance of the population living within a certain territory. Popularly elected authorities become an important factor in the negotiation process and in implementing whatever agreements may be reached through negotiations. They are also an expression of the people's right to self-determination.

In 1992, at the Helsinki meeting of the Council of Ministers of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, the document that mandated the Minsk process referred specifically to Nagorno-Karabakh as a side to negotiations, represented by its elected authorities. The summary of conclusions of the additional meeting of the Council of Ministers reads: "Elected and other representatives of Nagorno-Karabakh will be invited to the [Minsk] conference as interested parties by the Chairman of the Conference after consultations with the States participating at the Conference." This is only the first of the countless times that Nagorno-Karabakh representatives are cited in various documents of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe.

These elections, which have been held during military operations and in the period of the ensuing ceasefire, have legitimately engaged the population that remains on these lands. The absence of former Azeri inhabitants of Nagorno-Karabakh in no way delegitimizes these democratic processes. If this were true, then the fact that some half a million Armenians were forcibly removed or expelled from Azerbaijan (and in particular Baku and Sumgait) and no longer participate in elections there would mean that no Azerbaijani elections can be considered legitimate either.

Law and order are not just desirable but are also necessary for Nagorno-Karabakh, even if its final status is still undetermined.



Elections do not adversely affect the negotiations and, at the same time, elections do not in any way legitimize the current status. The people of Nagorno-Karabakh deserve to be commended for being committed to democracy, human rights and the rule of law, despite continuing adverse social and economic conditions.

The international community might even consider sending observation missions and monitoring the elections to make sure that they correspond to international standards. This is the case in Kosovo and in other instances where the status issue is still pending.

Only with a popular mandate will the elected leaders of Nagorno-Karabakh be able to actively support negotiations that can lead to lasting peace.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Armen **Martirosyan**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative